



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Reclamation Service, he is still superintending the field studies relating to the flow of rivers useful for power, irrigation, and other industrial purposes, ascertaining the cost and capacity of reservoirs, and mapping the underground waters.

No man is better fitted than Mr. Newell to describe the means by which it is hoped to turn our waste and desolate public lands into rich fields and thriving homesteads. He gives in this volume a popular description of irrigation and of the devices for obtaining and distributing water. The results of his own study and experience and those of many other workers in the same field are here described for the benefit of the general public. The book fills a public need.

**Coillard of the Zambesi. The Lives of François and Christina Coillard, of the Paris Missionary Society, in South and Central Africa (1858-1904). By C. W. Mackintosh.** xix and 484 pp., Frontispiece, a Map, 77 Illustrations, 3 Appendices, and Index. The American Tract Society, New York, 1907. (Price, \$2.50.)

François Coillard was not widely known until Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese explorer, told how the gentle missionary had saved his life. Later explorers wrote much of Coillard and his devoted wife, telling again and again the wonderful story of the pioneer mission they founded on the upper Zambezi, of the great influence they finally came to exert over the Barotsi, and especially over King Lewanika, who developed a great liking for the comforts and blessings of civilization, with the result that great changes have been brought about in his country.

Coillard played a great part in this transformation, and perhaps no missionary name, excepting that of Livingstone, will be greater in the history of African progress than Coillard's. This book tells the story of his great but unpretentious work, describes the peoples in the regions where he laboured, and shows that the material results of his efforts to improve the conditions of life in Barotsiland were very fruitful, though Coillard did not live to see all the good that his influence and persistent labour helped to bring about. This volume, which is handsomely illustrated, will have a worthy place among the records of African development.

**Spirit Lake. By Arthur Heming.** x and 335 pp., 23 Illustrations. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1907. (Price, \$1.50.)

Mr. Heming is reputed to have intimate acquaintance with the manner of life, customs, and religious ceremonials of some of the Indian tribes of Canada. In this volume he has endeavoured to give a popular account of phases of primitive life by using his anthropological material in the form of stories with a considerable admixture of Indian folklore and legend.

**Rubber Cultivation in the British Empire. By Herbert Wright.** vii and 100 pp., Illustrations, and Tables. Maclaren & Sons, London, 1907.

Mr. Wright first discusses the importance of rubber cultivation and the development of a market for rubber. The succeeding chapters treat of the sources of rubber geographically and botanically, wild and plantation rubber, the history of its introduction in various parts of the British Empire, methods of planting, curing, manufacture, etc.

The author says that there are now about 250,000 acres planted to rubber in the Orient, and that during the next few years the annual increase in planted

area is likely to be on a very large scale, especially in Ceylon, Malaya, Borneo, Java, and Sumatra. Ceylon doubled its rubber production in 1906 over 1905. Very many of the wild rubber areas in Africa and America are gradually being transformed into plantations.

**On the Trail of the Immigrant.** By Edward A. Steiner. Third Edition. 375 pp., 15 Illustrations, and Index. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, 1906. (Price \$1.50.)

One of the most notable books on the immigrants into this country. The author, a foreigner by birth and a professor in Iowa College, has made a special study of the immigration system and the various groups of immigrants. His book contains much on these matters that is not commonly known, though of interest to our people. Steiner has often travelled with immigrants in the steerage, has studied them in their old-world homes, investigated the influences which drew them Westward, and has lived with them also in their early days among the new and strange aspects of America.

A few statements about the Jewish immigrants may be given here in very condensed form. The author says our Jewish population may be divided into four large groups: (1) The Spanish-Portuguese Jews, who are the real aristocracy, rarely poor and centred almost entirely in the Eastern cities, where they are found in the upper world of finance and in business and professional life. This group is now receiving scarcely any additions through immigration; (2) German Jews, who have most faithfully adjusted themselves to American life. Out of this group have come most of the prominent Jews in the United States. They have developed what may be called an American Judaism in which liberal tendencies prevail; (3) Austrian and Hungarian Jews, many of whom remain orthodox. They are more clannish than German Jews, grouping themselves into centres according to the districts from which they came. This is especially true of the Hungarian Jews. The coffee houses of "little Hungary" in New York draw their revenue largely from these Jews. Among them are shrewd traders, pawnbrokers, and a very small proportion of peddlers. They are largely engaged in mechanical labour, being wood and metal workers, and makers of artificial flowers and passementerie; (4) the Russian Jews, the youngest army of the immigrants, ultra-orthodox, yet ultra-radical, traders by instinct, and yet among the hardest manual labourers of our great cities.

The author describes many unnecessary hardships and much injustice which too often attend the transportation of these European immigrants.

**A History of Oneonta. From its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time.** By Dudley M. Campbell. 190 pp., and Illustrations. G. W. Fairchild & Co., Oneonta, 1906. (Price, \$1.00.)

The author has put into this book much information from private and public sources relating to the earliest days of the town and its later history. Oneonta, now a flourishing little city of New York, was settled late in the eighteenth century, and became a trading centre because such a convenience was needed by the surrounding farmers. Indians were numerous there in those days. The book contains many pioneering as well as later experiences, and its story illustrates very well the origin and growth of many of our towns.